



# Cambridge Pre-U

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## HISTORY

9769/11

Paper 1 British History Outlines c.300–1547

May/June 2023

## MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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**Published**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:**

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:**

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:**

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:**

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:**

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

## Introduction

This assessment is designed to test skills in the handling and evaluation of source material, but answers should be informed by and firmly grounded in wider contextual knowledge.

## Generic guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Marking of work should be positive, rewarding achievement where possible, but clearly differentiating across the whole range of marks, where appropriate.

The marker should look at the work and then make a judgement about which level statement is the best fit. In practice, work does not always match one level statement precisely so a judgement may need to be made between two or more level statements.

Once a best-fit level statement has been identified, use the following guidance to decide on a specific mark:

- If the candidate's work **convincingly** meets the level statement, award the highest mark.
- If the candidate's work **adequately** meets the level statement, award the most appropriate mark in the middle of the range.
- If the candidate's work **just** meets the level statement, award the lowest mark.

## Assessment Objectives

### AO1

Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately.

### AO2

Showing understanding of appropriate concepts, investigate and respond to historical questions clearly and persuasively using an appropriate coherent structure to reach a substantiated and sustained judgement.

### AO3

Analyse, interpret and evaluate source material and/or interpretations of the historical events studied.

## Generic levels-based mark schemes

These level descriptions address Assessment Objectives (AOs) 1 and 2, and should be used in conjunction with the indicative content for each question in the mark scheme.

**Mark grid for all essay questions**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Marks</b>
5	<p>Contains consistent analysis and argument. Outlines valid criteria for assessing the question, and there is consistent focus on the demands of the question. Uses an appropriate range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge.</p> <p>Coherent and effective structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are clear and well developed.</p> <p>Judgements are developed and well supported by accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	17–20 marks
4	<p>Contains analysis and argument although there may be some descriptive material. There is overall focus on the demands of the question with attempts at establishing criteria for assessing the question. The range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be uneven.</p> <p>Recognisable and coherent structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are generally clear, but unevenly developed.</p> <p>Judgements are adequately supported by some accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	13–16 marks
3	<p>Contains some analysis and much descriptive material. Focus on the demands of the question is uneven and the range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be limited.</p> <p>Some structure and organisation.</p> <p>Arguments, explanations and judgements may be attempted. These are undeveloped and not adequately supported by accurate or relevant knowledge.</p>	9–12 marks
2	<p>Any analysis is brief and undeveloped, and the response is mainly descriptive. There is a very limited attempt to respond to the demands of the question.</p> <p>Limited structure and organisation and lacks coherence.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted. Supporting knowledge has limited depth, accuracy and relevance and this does not go much beyond generalisations.</p> <p>Any judgements are unsubstantiated.</p>	5–8 marks
1	<p>Includes some information that is relevant to the topic. The information does not relate to the demands of the question and so there is no analysis. Very brief, fragmented or obviously unfinished. There is no structure or organisation.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted, and some knowledge included, but these are not accurate or relevant.</p> <p>There are no meaningful judgements.</p>	1–4 marks
0	No creditable response.	0 marks

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p><b>How effective was the government of fourth-century Britain?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the government of Britain during this period was able to impose its will on the country.</p> <p>In arguing that the government was effective, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constantius II sent a representative who punished those who had supported Magnentius</li> <li>• Theodosius restored order after the ‘barbarian conspiracy’.</li> <li>• Defences round towns and on borders were maintained.</li> <li>• Villas prospered in the south showing there was stable government.</li> <li>• There was still a sizeable garrison in England.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that the government was not very effective, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disputes over who should be emperor spilt over into factions in Britain.</li> <li>• Britain was involved in a series of rebellions.</li> <li>• Barbarian attacks were more frequent and disrupted trade.</li> <li>• The Scots and Picts attacked in the north.</li> <li>• Coinage was in decline.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p><b>What best explains why the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain in the fifth century?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for the settlements, some of which were factors encouraging the Anglo-Saxons to leave Germany and others were more about the attractions of Britain.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Populations in Europe were increasing, and so farming land was in short supply.</li> <li>• Anglo-Saxon society was based on tribes who followed a tribal leader, so if the leader wanted to move, the tribe went as well.</li> <li>• Britain was easily reached by sea and the coast was accessible, so landing was not a problem.</li> <li>• Once settled, Anglo-Saxons encouraged others to join them</li> <li>• Though there was some initial resistance, assimilation of the invaders helped their cause.</li> <li>• England was divided among a number of kingdoms, so the Anglo-Saxons only needed to defeat a local ruler to settle.</li> <li>• England was fertile and a good prospect for settlers.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p><b>How far were the achievements of Penda as a ruler the result of the weakness of his enemies?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why Penda was such an effective ruler and whether it was because of the weakness of his opponents or because of his own strengths.</p> <p>Arguments that the reason was the weakness of his enemies might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Edwin and Oswald of Northumbria in turn were not able to resist him.</li> <li>• He overcame three successive East Anglian kings as the Wuffingas declined in power.</li> <li>• Rivals in the English Middle Kingdom and tribes such as the Hwicce could not prevent his conquests.</li> <li>• Divisions among his enemies meant there was rarely concerted action against him.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that it was his own strengths that made him effective might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was a highly skilled warrior and hence his enemies could not resist him.</li> <li>• He was an able diplomat and built up alliances, as with Cadwallon, which enabled him to be victorious</li> <li>• Accounts suggest he was also a sound administrator.</li> <li>• He used his paganism to good effect in fighting his enemies.</li> </ul> <p>Answers might note that an alliance of his enemies did eventually bring about Penda's downfall.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p><b>‘Celtic Christianity could not have developed without the support of rulers.’ Assess this view.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why Celtic Christianity developed and how far it was the result of support from rulers and how far other factors, such as the work of missionaries.</p> <p>Arguments that it was the result of the rulers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The conversion of Edwin which was followed by the conversion of his subjects.</li> <li>• The support given by Oswald and his veneration after his death at Maserfelth, encouraged by Oswiu who wanted to create a royal cult.</li> <li>• The gifts of land from rulers which allowed monasteries to develop and spread the Gospel.</li> <li>• It was a way in which kings could extend their influence and prestige.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that there were other factors might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Missionaries such as Aidan were skilled at preaching and set an example of Christian living which attracted converts.</li> <li>• The establishment of monasteries, starting with Lindisfarne created centres of Christian culture and attracted converts.</li> <li>• Itinerant preachers and priests from Ireland made conversions by travelling around the north and were able to baptise new believers.</li> <li>• The example of St Cuthbert was influential in making and keeping converts.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p><b>How significant were the achievements of Theodore of Tarsus?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the contribution of Theodore of Tarsus to the consolidation of Christianity in England. It can be argued that his long period as archbishop led to great advances in the Church, or that his contribution was more limited.</p> <p>Arguments that his role was significant might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• His work in reforming and centralising the Church which made it stronger.</li> <li>• His appointment of suitable bishops extended the influence of the Church.</li> <li>• His holding of regular synods, starting at Hertford gave the Church a more unified government.</li> <li>• The Council at Hatfield took action against heresy.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that his role was less significant might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He faced the rivalry of Wilfred, and the northern province was hard to bring under his control.</li> <li>• Hexham and Ripon were influential centres of Roman Christianity.</li> <li>• Wilfred tried to undermine him and was deposed and then appealed successfully to the Pope, undermining Theodore’s authority.</li> <li>• Despite his efforts, adherents of Celtic ways remained a problem.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p><b>Did Northumbria’s literary or artistic output represent the greater achievement in the later-seventh and eighth centuries?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about whether the impact of literary or artistic works was greater. Some means of judgement could be established.</p> <p>Arguments that literary works were the most impressive might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main literary output comes from the work of Bede and is impressive for its tremendous range.</li> <li>• Bede was one of the foremost scholars of his day and his work was in demand all over Europe.</li> <li>• Bede’s <i>Ecclesiastical History</i> remains a major source for the period and has shaped the way it is perceived.</li> <li>• Bede’s scientific work was pioneering.</li> <li>• The text of the <i>Dream of the Rood</i> had a role in combatting heresy.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that the artistic output had a greater influence, answer might:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggest that the calligraphy and illustrations of books like the Lindisfarne Gospels and the Codex Amiatinus are remarkable and reflect influences from Italy and Byzantium.</li> <li>• Suggest the Ruthwell Cross promoted Roman Catholic orthodoxy and may have been a focus for preaching and so helped to spread the faith.</li> <li>• Suggest the Franks Casket depicts themes which resonated with contemporaries, but also have a broader appeal.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p><b>What best explains why Aethelbald and Offa became such powerful rulers?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons why Aethelbald and Offa became so powerful. This could be because they reigned for a long time or because of their personal qualities or fortunate circumstances.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reigns covered the period 716–796, far longer than any other contemporary dynasty and enabled Mercia to dominate England.</li> <li>• The length of the reigns meant that there was stability in government.</li> <li>• The longer the reigns lasted, the more difficult it was for rivals to launch a challenge.</li> <li>• The nature of Offa’s succession meant he was relatively young and so could reign for a long time.</li> <li>• Both Aethelbald and Offa were rulers of considerable ability.</li> <li>• Aethelbald had some luck in the removal of the rulers of Wessex and Kent which left the way clear for his expansion.</li> <li>• Aethelbald gained control of London, an important asset and allowed local rulers some say in government and thus staved off rebellion.</li> <li>• Offa came to power through a coup, but immediately punished the murderers of Aethelbald and so established his authority.</li> <li>• Offa was able to absorb territories like the Hwicce, get control of Kent, build a dyke and cultivate diplomatic relations with Charlemagne, thus illustrating his level of achievement.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p><b>To what extent was Alfred’s defeat of the Danes due to his persistence?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons why Alfred could defeat the Danes. The key explanation could be his refusal to give up, or his military tactics, or the actions of the Danes themselves.</p> <p>Arguments that it was his persistence might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Even before he became king Alfred had persevered in fighting the Danes with his brother, despite defeats.</li> <li>• Alfred was defeated soon after becoming king and found it hard to find allies against the Danes, but still kept fighting.</li> <li>• When Guthrum seized Chippenham, Alfred’s cause seemed lost and he went into hiding, but continued to plan his strategy to defeat the Danes.</li> <li>• When he was more successful, Alfred still developed his ideas about how to keep the Danes at bay.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing that there were other factors, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alfred’s victory at Edington was as a result of strong tactical grasp.</li> <li>• Alfred showed statesmanship in agreeing Peace with Guthrum.</li> <li>• Alfred continued to plan measures to defeat the Danes, such as building a navy and defences in burhs and making arrangements for a standing army.</li> <li>• The Danes themselves were diverted to northern France which gave Alfred a respite.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p><b>How successful was Edward the Elder in dealing with the challenges to his rule?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the degree to which Edward the Elder was able to face challenges both from within England and from foreign invaders.</p> <p>Arguments that he was successful might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• His overcoming of the challenge of the Danelaw by the building of burhs</li> <li>• His raids on the Danish territories which increased his control.</li> <li>• His moderation in the ruling of conquered territories which lessened the danger of revolt.</li> <li>• His relationship with Welsh and Scottish leaders which reduced the threat to his borders.</li> <li>• His overcoming of Raegnald in the Northumbria which lessened the threat from the Norwegians.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that his success was more limited might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The alliance with the Welsh was on equal terms and not a conquest, although the A-S Chronicle framed it as such.</li> <li>• Similarly, the Scottish king did not submit to Edward, who needed Scottish help against the Vikings.</li> <li>• The Vikings were not totally vanquished and `controlled much of Northumbria.</li> <li>• Not all the challenges were met by Edward as he had vital assistance from his sister Aethelflaed.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p data-bbox="316 248 1265 282"><b>How well-governed was Anglo-Saxon England in the tenth century?</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 315 1310 483">The question requires a supported judgement about the impact of government in this period. One view might be that the Anglo-Saxon governmental machine as reformed by Aethelstan was effective, while there could be an argument that much still depended on local administration, which could be variable in quality.</p> <p data-bbox="316 517 1114 551">Arguments that the country was well-governed might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 555 1289 864" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="316 555 1289 622">• The role of the king and his court was crucial and most of the rulers of the period were able administrators.</li> <li data-bbox="316 624 1289 692">• Under Aethelstan the ealdormen were reorganised to play a greater role.</li> <li data-bbox="316 694 1289 761">• Shire reeves supervised local courts but were responsible to central government so kept under control.</li> <li data-bbox="316 763 1289 797">• New law codes were drawn up to reflect changes in society.</li> <li data-bbox="316 799 1289 864">• Government supervision of mints and coinage ensured economic stability.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="316 898 1082 931">Arguments that government was less sound might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 936 1270 1171" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="316 936 1270 1003">• A great deal still depended on the monarch and under Ethelred II government was less effective.</li> <li data-bbox="316 1005 1270 1072">• Keeping watch on all local officials was a challenging task and rogue administrators were hard to identify.</li> <li data-bbox="316 1075 1270 1108">• Powerful nobles could exert too much influence.</li> <li data-bbox="316 1111 1270 1171">• Good government was more likely in times of peace, while Danish invasions tended to lead to challenges.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p><b>'The main problem faced by Ethelred II was the incompetence of his advisers.' Was it?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the problems challenging Ethelred II and whether his poor advisers or other causes such as the Danish attacks were more decisive.</p> <p>Arguments that Ethelred's advisers were incompetent might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The archbishop of Canterbury was supposedly responsible for suggesting that Ethelred paid the Danes off, which led to repeated demands from them.</li> <li>• The St Brice's Day massacre was another example of ill-advised action and led to the return of Swein.</li> <li>• Efforts to raise a navy against the Danes were sabotaged.</li> <li>• Eadric Streona overthrew Aelfhelm of Mercia and took control of the government, ruling in his own interests.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that there were other problems might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Danish invasions were a core problem and the battle of Maldon showed that Ethelred had some competent advisers.</li> <li>• The payment of large sums in tribute was a huge financial burden.</li> <li>• Swein and Thorkell the Tall were strong militarily and hard to defeat.</li> <li>• Ethelred's last years were mostly spent in exile in Normandy, showing how his problems with the Danes had overwhelmed him.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p><b>How convincing is the view that Cnut's achievements as king of England depended on his military power?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the explanations for Cnut's successes. These could be focused on his military victories or on his ability as a diplomat and in government.</p> <p>Arguments that his military ability was paramount might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• His accession to the throne depended on defeating his enemies and rivals.</li> <li>• At Assandun he dealt with the threat from Edmund.</li> <li>• Much of his control of England depended on his house carls, who formed local garrisons.</li> <li>• He used his army to bring the Scottish king into submission.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that there were other explanations might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cnut wanted reconciliation with the English and married Emma, the widow of Ethelred.</li> <li>• Cnut removed Eadric Streona and appointed English ealdormen, such as Siward, Leofric and Godwin.</li> <li>• He benefited from the wealth of Anglo-Saxon England.</li> <li>• He took care to remove any threat to his dynasty.</li> <li>• He gained the backing of the Church.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p><b>What best explains why Edward the Confessor found ruling England so challenging?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons why Edward was unable to rule effectively. The main explanation could be his personal shortcomings, or it could be the circumstances in which he found himself.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was brought up in Normandy and so seemed like a foreigner in England.</li> <li>• He was more interested in religious concerns than in government.</li> <li>• He was in thrall to the Godwin family and married to Edith.</li> <li>• His main attempt to break free from the Godwins ended in failure and he lost heart.</li> <li>• It was Harold, not Edward, who defeated the Welsh, further damaging the king's reputation.</li> <li>• Once the Godwins were in the ascendant he could not resist them and colluded with the rule of Harold.</li> <li>• He failed to deal effectively with the issue of the succession.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p><b>'William I's main method of governing England was through the use of force.' Discuss.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the ways in which William I governed England and how far he used force and how far he used other methods.</p> <p>Arguments that William used force might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Normans were in a minority in England and so needed to keep the Anglo-Saxons subservient and force was one way to do this.</li> <li>• William faced rebellions in 1068 and 1075 and needed to use force to suppress these.</li> <li>• William built castles all over the country as a symbol of Norman power and to keep local populations loyal.</li> <li>• The 'Harrying of the North' was a prime example of force to punish rebels.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that William used other methods might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He took land from Anglo-Saxons and gave it to Normans to ensure he had a loyal vassalage.</li> <li>• He developed Anglo-Saxon institutions like the Chancery and the use of writs.</li> <li>• He expanded the use of sheriffs and increased their powers.</li> <li>• He continued the English legal and financial system.</li> <li>• He was absent in Normandy for much of the time, so did not want to provoke rebellion by forceful government.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p data-bbox="316 248 1214 315"><b>How effectively did William II deal with the problems he faced in England?</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1305 483">The question requires a supported judgement about the effectiveness of William II's rule in England and whether he solved the problems he faced or whether he was unable to do so. Problems might include the Church, rebellious nobles, problems in Wales and Scotland and financial issues.</p> <p data-bbox="316 517 991 551">Arguments that William was effective might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 555 1299 824" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• William dealt forcefully with rebellions in 1088 and 1095 showing tactical acumen and ruthlessness.</li> <li>• After a number of campaigns in the north, William secured the Scottish border.</li> <li>• Ranulf Flambard raised large amounts of revenue for William and became one of his most trusted ministers.</li> <li>• William took a firm line towards the Church as his treatment of William of St Calais and Anselm illustrate.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="316 864 1050 898">Arguments that William was less effective might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 902 1294 1070" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rebellions were a threat to his power and continued through the reign.</li> <li>• He found it difficult to defeat the Welsh decisively.</li> <li>• Ranulf Flambard was extremely unpopular.</li> <li>• In his disputes with Anselm, he was not wholly successful, and Anselm's exile weakened William's standing.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p data-bbox="316 248 1257 315"><b>To what extent was the rivalry between Stephen and Matilda due to their personal differences?</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1305 450">The question requires a supported judgement about the nature of the rivalry and whether it stemmed from personal differences or was more about other factors.</p> <p data-bbox="316 483 914 517">Arguments that it was personal might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 521 1305 763" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="316 521 1305 589">• Stephen had sworn loyalty to Matilda when Henry I was alive and then went back on his word.</li> <li data-bbox="316 593 1305 660">• Matilda’s marriage to Geoffrey of Anjou, an opponent of Stephen in France, was a key factor in abandoning her claim.</li> <li data-bbox="316 665 1305 732">• Matilda’s treatment of Stephen after the battle of Lincoln showed the depth of her personal animosity.</li> <li data-bbox="316 736 1305 763">• Stephen’s queen took up his cause militarily to be revenged on Matilda.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="316 797 1034 831">Arguments that there were other causes might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 835 1305 1104" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="316 835 1305 902">• There was no set line of succession so Stephen could make good his claim and the rule of a woman was not welcomed by the baronial class.</li> <li data-bbox="316 907 1305 974">• The nobles gave their allegiance on the basis of ambition and hope for gain and drove hard bargains with the rivals.</li> <li data-bbox="316 978 1305 1012">• The anarchy which resulted was the outcome of this rivalry.</li> <li data-bbox="316 1016 1305 1104">• Nobles found it to their advantage to prolong the rivalry and eventually brokered a compromise peace showing they were the key factor in the rivalry.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p data-bbox="316 248 1225 315"><b>How convincing is the view that Henry II was unsuccessful in his conflict with the rulers of France?</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1294 450">The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which Henry II emerged victorious in his French wars. The debate might suggest that his initial successes were not maintained.</p> <p data-bbox="316 488 954 517">Arguments that he was successful might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 521 1254 797" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Henry devoted far more of his time to France than to England as he saw his power there as essential.</li> <li>• He married Eleanor very quickly after her divorce from Louis.</li> <li>• He was successful in securing the border of Normandy.</li> <li>• He was able to gain control of Poitou through his wife and making Richard duke of Poitou.</li> <li>• He defeated the rebellion of his sons who were supported by the French king.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="316 831 1023 860">Arguments that his success was limited might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 864 1313 1106" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He performed homage to Louis in 1156, which limited his freedom of action.</li> <li>• He was defeated in Gascony in 1159.</li> <li>• His treatment of his family helped precipitate the revolt of his sons.</li> <li>• He found Philip II harder to deal with and Philip used Richard's desire to crusade as a way to defeat Henry, so he died, after facing further revolts and treachery.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p data-bbox="316 248 1273 315"><b>To what extent was John personally responsible for the quarrel with Innocent III?</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1249 450">The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for the quarrel and how far John precipitated it and how far the pope and the circumstances of the time were responsible.</p> <p data-bbox="316 483 1002 517">Arguments that John was responsible might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 521 1299 797" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John wanted John de Gray to become archbishop of Canterbury and would not abandon his candidate lightly.</li> <li>• John utterly rejected the appointment of Stephen Langton.</li> <li>• John had no intention of giving in and remained adamant in the face of Interdict and excommunication.</li> <li>• John considered that the pope had no right to appoint an archbishop in the way Innocent had done and no precedent for such behaviour in England and stressed these arguments.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="316 831 1034 864">Arguments that there were other causes might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 869 1310 1137" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innocent III was pursuing his own aims to promote papal power and was as obstinate as John.</li> <li>• Correspondence between pope and king became increasingly acrimonious and so the quarrel developed.</li> <li>• John had a good deal of support for his point of view as the archbishopric was a key appointment and papal claims were innovative.</li> <li>• The pope was able to use John's conflict with the king of France to bolster his case.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p><b>How far should Henry III's recovery of power after 1265 be attributed to the actions of his son, the Lord Edward?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why Simon de Montfort could not hold on to power and was ultimately defeated. Explanations could focus on the Lord Edward or on reactions to de Montfort's government.</p> <p>Arguments that it was the actions of the Lord Edward might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lord Edward had become a firm supporter of his father by 1263 but was untainted by his father's errors and offered a reasonable way out.</li> <li>• The Lord Edward showed his military skill in the lead up to and the battle of Evesham, leading to the death of de Montfort.</li> <li>• Edward was prepared to settle fractured relationships which paved the way for peace.</li> <li>• Edward went on crusade in 1270 which won him plaudits and increased his influence.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that there were other factors might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simon de Montfort had become less popular as he rejected the Mise of Amiens.</li> <li>• Even after his victory at Lewes it was clear de Montfort lacked consent and legitimacy.</li> <li>• Henry recognised after Evesham that some of de Montfort's reforms would have to be retained.</li> <li>• Henry collaborated more fully with the barons and was more ready to consult and negotiate and so helped himself on his way back to power.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p><b>What best explains the rise of princely power in Wales?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why the Welsh princes enjoyed a resurgence in their power which focus on the abilities of the Welsh princes as compared with the preoccupation of their English enemies.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The dominance of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd who overcame his rivals.</li> <li>• The increased unity between the north and south which strengthened the princes.</li> <li>• Llywelyn's title as Prince of Wales drew support.</li> <li>• Llywelyn was in power over a long period which brought stability.</li> <li>• There were other princes who helped to boost princely power, such as Owain and David, brothers of Llywelyn and Grufudd ap Gwenwynwyn</li> <li>• Henry III had little enthusiasm for fighting and tended to make truces and leave much of Wales to the princes.</li> <li>• Llywelyn married John's daughter and ruled in ways similar to English barons and Henry was happy to let him do so as long as war was avoided.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p><b>‘Scottish leaders were the main reason why Edward I found the Scots so hard to defeat.’ Assess this view.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why the Scots were so challenging for Edward. One explanation could be the quality of those who led them, while other factors involved issues like supplies and finance.</p> <p>Arguments that it was the quality of leadership might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• William Wallace, Andrew Moray and Robert Bruce led a popular rising, exploiting the Scottish fear that Scots were to be forced to fight in France.</li> <li>• Wallace led the Scots to victory at Stirling Bridge.</li> <li>• Bruce had determination and persistence and used tactics such as avoiding open conflict but harassing English troops.</li> <li>• The Scots recovered Stirling Castle after a protracted siege showing their steadfastness and even the execution of Wallace worked against Edward.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that there were other factors might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Events in England meant Edward could not follow up his victory at Falkirk.</li> <li>• Supplies for the English were brought by sea and were sometimes irregular.</li> <li>• There was never enough money, and this undermined campaigns.</li> <li>• Edward could not rely on the loyalty of the Scottish nobles, partly because he was ungenerous with land grants.</li> <li>• Edward’s attempt at a settlement in 1305 was a failure.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p><b>'It was the rule of the Despencers which brought about the deposition of Edward II.' Was it?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why Edward II was deposed and how far the Despenser regime was responsible and how far the deposition resulted from other factors.</p> <p>Arguments that the main reason was the Despenser regime might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The lack of any brakes on Despenser power so that nobles and merchants were equally affected by their rapacious greed.</li> <li>• The opponents of Edward II were pursued with especial vigour.</li> <li>• The Earl of Pembroke, a possible moderating influence, was murdered and so there were no barriers to Despenser despotism, and their unpopularity reached new heights.</li> <li>• The Despencers alienated the Queen by ignoring her and seizing her lands and she was to be crucial in their downfall and hence that of Edward II.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that there were other factors might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role of Roger Mortimer as Isabella's lover and an exile in France</li> <li>• The support Isabella found in Hainault and the betrothal of Edward to Philippa helped her invasion.</li> <li>• Isabella found support in London.</li> <li>• Edward II reacted to the invasion by fleeing to Wales, which made him look unfit to be a king.</li> <li>• Parliament determined that Edward should be deposed.</li> <li>• Edward's character made him unsuitable as a king in this period and this helped his downfall.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p><b>What best explains why ruling England was more challenging for Edward III after 1360?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for Edward's problems in governing England in the last years of his reign. Explanations could focus on the declining powers of the monarch and on the circumstances he faced.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As Edward aged, he grew indolent and did not check corruption in local government and in financial administration. After Philippa died, he was even less active.</li> <li>• Edward's heir, the Black Prince, was unable to repeat his earlier victories and his sack of Limoges was brutal and achieved little.</li> <li>• French wars were expensive and, if unsuccessful, unpopular</li> <li>• Many of Edward's contemporaries died so he had to work with new advisers such as William Latimer, often out for themselves.</li> <li>• The impact of Alice Perrers, Edward's mistress was malign.</li> <li>• The financial crisis meant Edward could not use patronage to win over the nobles.</li> <li>• The Parliament of 1376 saw the Commons taking the lead in criticising the government and using impeachment to bring down unpopular ministers, thus impinging on royal authority.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p><b>'Money was the prime reason for English successes in the Hundred Years War up to 1360.' Was it?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why the English were so successful in the first part of the War. Explanations could focus on their ability to finance the fighting, or on their military superiority or on the quality of leadership they displayed.</p> <p>Arguments that the key reason was finance might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary grants were available for Edward.</li> <li>• The use of contracts for recruitment meant that expenses were more predictable, and budgets adhered to.</li> <li>• The household department of the wardrobe financed the Crécy campaign.</li> <li>• The armies were well equipped as a result of sound financing and well supplied with food.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that there were other factors might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Edward profited from lessons learned fighting the Scots.</li> <li>• Edward was a good leader of men and a sound tactician who had effective commanders on whom he could rely as well as skilled archers.</li> <li>• Once in France soldiers could live off the land which kept costs down.</li> <li>• The French were over-confident at times and the capture of their king put Edward in a very strong position with a bargaining lever.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p><b>Was Richard II's main shortcoming as king his loyalty to his favourite advisers?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about what the main shortcomings of Richard II were, and how far his constant loyalty to his friends was a factor as compared with his theories of kingship and relations with his barons.</p> <p>Arguments that his loyalty to his friends was a key shortcoming might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kings were meant to distribute patronage evenly, but Richard gave far more to his inner circle, and this created resentment.</li> <li>• Richard's loyalty to de Vere fractured his relationship with John of Gaunt.</li> <li>• Richard's support of de la Pole in the face of growing hostility weakened his position.</li> <li>• The Merciless Parliament acted against the favourites, which left Richard with a grievance and led on to his hostility to some nobles, whom he blamed.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that there were other examples could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Richard had an exalted perception of kingship and seemed to be acting tyrannically.</li> <li>• Richard was on bad terms with many of his nobles and his actions against Arundel, Gloucester and Warwick were unwise.</li> <li>• Richard made some rash decisions, such as confiscating Bolingbroke's lawful inheritance.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p><b>What best explains why the Vikings were able to invade and settle in Britain, c.786–c.980?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for Danish invasions and settlement. There were factors which attracted the Danes to England and also factors which enabled them to be successful.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites such as monasteries had rich pickings for raiders and were not strongly defended.</li> <li>• The Danes were practised raiders with longships suited to coastal work.</li> <li>• The Anglo-Saxons found it hard to defeat them as their landings were unpredictable and they fought ferociously.</li> <li>• Once some Danes began to settle others came to join them.</li> <li>• Later expeditions were led by kings who saw England as a valuable conquest.</li> <li>• The Anglo-Saxons came to terms with the Danes at times and allowed them to settle.</li> <li>• England was a wealthy country.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p><b>How effectively did the English Church deal with challenges from Norman and Angevin kings in the period c.1066–c.1200?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about whether the Church fended off the challenges from Norman and Angevin kings or whether it was forced to yield.</p> <p>Arguments that the Church was not effective might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• William I left bishoprics vacant and quarrelled with Anselm and with the pope.</li> <li>• Henry I also left bishoprics vacant and seized the revenues of Canterbury in a stand-off with the pope.</li> <li>• Stephen alienated his brother, the bishop of Winchester, and Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury.</li> <li>• Henry II fell out spectacularly with Becket.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that the Church did face the challenges effectively might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• William I and Lanfranc mostly worked in harmony and Lanfranc acted as regent when William was in Normandy.</li> <li>• Even William II was at one point reconciled with the Church.</li> <li>• Henry II and Theobald had a reasonably friendly relationship.</li> <li>• In general Church and Crown had the same interest in preserving authority in England.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p data-bbox="316 248 1145 282"><b>How restricted was the role of women in medieval society?</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 315 1286 450">The question requires a supported judgement about whether women had any independence in medieval society. One view could be that they were largely subservient to men and another that, within the context of the time, some women could act on their own.</p> <p data-bbox="316 483 1161 517">Arguments that the lives of women were restricted might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 521 1302 763" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="316 521 1302 589">• In many layers of society women passed from being under their fathers to being controlled by their husbands.</li> <li data-bbox="316 593 1302 660">• Women were blamed by the Church for the sin of Eve and so their subjugation was justified.</li> <li data-bbox="316 665 1302 698">• Few women had any financial independence.</li> <li data-bbox="316 703 1302 763">• Women living alone and so independent were seen as highly suspect and possibly as witches.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="316 797 1177 831">Arguments that their lives were not totally restricted might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 835 1302 1140" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="316 835 1302 902">• It was feasible for women to be independent as owners of businesses, although this was generally as widows.</li> <li data-bbox="316 907 1302 940">• Women could run abbeys.</li> <li data-bbox="316 945 1302 1012">• Women looked after estates when husbands were away on crusade or other commitments.</li> <li data-bbox="316 1016 1302 1084">• Women were essential to peasant households for their workload, and this gave them some say in domestic affairs.</li> <li data-bbox="316 1088 1302 1140">• Queens such as Eleanor of Aquitaine had considerable independence, but they were a very small minority.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p><b>‘Significant advances were made in learning in England during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.’ Discuss.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how much advance there was in learning in this period and how far it penetrated into society.</p> <p>Arguments that there were significant advances might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The development of schools, attached to monasteries, churches or chantries, ensured that more children received a basic education.</li> <li>• Literacy rates grew and guidebooks for Christian teaching were common.</li> <li>• The preaching of the friars extended learning.</li> <li>• The development of universities was a great boost and scholars like Bradwardine, Duns Scotus, William of Occam and Wyclif were figures of European standing.</li> <li>• Many scholars were proficient in Latin, French and English.</li> </ul> <p>Arguments that the advances were limited in impact might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of the population could not read and were too occupied in earning a living to have time for learning.</li> <li>• Books were very expensive until the invention of printing and so had a limited circulation.</li> <li>• The curriculum of schools and universities was often geared to the requirements of the church, rather than society at large.</li> <li>• Not many people could understand the ideas of more advanced scholars.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p><b>What best explains demographic change in England in the fourteenth century?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for demographic change in this period.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved methods of farming and efficient estate management allowed more food to be produced and so the population increased.</li> <li>• Towns and cities, especially London, attracted some rural dwellers.</li> <li>• The Black Death may have killed up to half the population and so had a huge impact.</li> <li>• Some villages were deserted after the Black Death as there were no labourers to work the land.</li> <li>• The labour shortage after 1350 meant there was more movement of villeins and bondmen, and legislation proved ineffective in trying to stop this.</li> <li>• The decrease in the population led to greater class mobility and perhaps to a general increase in wealth.</li> <li>• Despite being a hierarchical society as exemplified by the sumptuary laws, the Church, the towns and the army offered a chance for advancement.</li> </ul>	20